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Inventor: Akihiro Yamashita

For: DISPLAY DEVICE AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF

Enclosed are:

- ☒ 16 sheets of drawing.
- ☐ An assignment of the invention to
- ☒ A Declaration and Power of Attorney - UNEXECUTED.
- ☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR 1.9 and 37 CFR 1.2
- ☒ Claim to Right of Priority w/certified copy of Japanese application no(s). 11-109370
- ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement.

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Respectfully submitted,

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## Display device and driving method thereof

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a driving circuit of a display  
5 device for displaying information by light emission of a plurality of  
light emitting elements, and more particularly to a display device  
used in a portable terminal or the like and a driving method thereof.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 It has been recently attempted intensively to apply organic  
electroluminescence (EL) elements in a display panel by matrix  
configuration. A simple matrix method is known as a driving  
method of this organic EL display panel.

In this system, anodes and cathodes are arranged in a matrix  
15 shape, and light emitting elements are disposed at intersections of  
anodes and cathodes. According to this method, the cathodes are  
scanned and driven at specific time intervals, and an anode of a  
desired light emitting element is driven in synchronism therewith, so  
that the specific light emitting element is selected to emit light.

20 Fig. 11 is an equivalent circuit diagram showing this simple  
matrix driving system.

As shown in Fig. 11, anode wires (A1, A2, ..., Am) and cathode  
wires (C1, C2, ..., Cn) are arranged in a matrix shape. Light  
emitting elements are disposed at intersections of the anode wires  
25 and cathode wires.

An example of operation for selecting and lighting  $L_{1,1}$ ,  $L_{2,1}$  of multiple organic EL elements  $L_{1,1}$  to  $L_{m,n}$  shown in Fig. 11 is described below.

Anode wires A1, A2 are connected to current sources J1, J2 through switches SA1, SA2, respectively. Cathode wire C1 is connected to the ground potential through a switch SC1. By these connections,  $L_{1,1}$ ,  $L_{2,1}$  are selectively provided with a forward bias voltage, and emit light. At this time, switches SA3 to SAm connect anode wires A3 to An corresponding to these switches to the ground potential, and switches SC2 to SCn connect cathode wires C2 to Cn corresponding to these switches to the Vcc potential. The switches SA3 to SAm and switches SC2 to SCn operate to prevent error of lighting non-selected elements.

Conventionally, when driving the display panel of such simple matrix system, it is a known problem that the anode voltage of the element to emit light is not raised promptly due to capacitive component of the organic EL element. To solve this problem, a driving method disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 9-232074 is known. In this driving method, every time the cathode wire is driven, all cathodes are connected to the reset voltage at the same potential, so that the element accumulated charge is instantly discharged to zero.

However, this conventional driving method had the following problems. Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a discharge current waveform in the case of discharge of accumulated charge of a display

panel in a configuration of  $256 \times 64$  dots. By simple matrix driving, all elements are driven in non-luminescent state. An inverse bias charge is accumulated in organic EL elements on the cathode wires except for driven cathode wires. Consequently, by connecting the anode wires A1 to A256 and cathodes C1 to C64 to the ground potential, the accumulated charge in the organic EL elements is discharged. Fig. 12 shows the discharge current waveform at this time. In Fig. 12, the wires are connected to the ground potential at the timing of T1. By this connection, discharge is started. On the actual display panel, there are wiring impedance and output impedance of switching means. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 12, the discharge current of the element accumulated charge shows a gradual approach to zero with the passing of the time. A sufficient discharge time was needed until the element accumulated charge would decrease to a practically safe level. However, such discharge time of accumulated charge was not taken into consideration in the conventional driving method.

Besides, as a result of studies by the present inventor, it was found out that another problem is caused by parasitic capacity of organic EL element. For example, it occurs in the driving circuit shown in the driving method disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 6-301355. Fig. 13 is an example of a driving circuit presented in an embodiment of the invention disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 6-301355. As shown in Fig. 13, this driving circuit is mainly composed of organic EL elements indicated by diode symbols,

anode wires  $Y_1$  to  $Y_m$ , and cathode wires  $X_1$  to  $X_n$ .

In this driving circuit, suppose the following case:

As a first action, all elements on the cathode wire  $X_1$  are driven in non-luminescent state;

5 As a second action, cathode wire scanning and driving is advanced by one line, and all elements on  $X_2$  emit light.

In the first action, all bipolar transistors  $10_1$  to  $10_m$  are turned off, and the anode wires  $Y_1$  to  $Y_m$  are at the ground potential. A field effect transistor 71 of a row selection changer 8 is turned on, and the  
10 cathode wire  $X_1$  is connected to the ground potential. Other cathode wires  $X_2$  to  $X_n$  are turned off except for the field effect transistor 71 of the row selection changer 8, and are pulled up to a forward bias driving voltage VB. Therefore, the organic EL elements on cathode wires  $X_2$  to  $X_n$  are inversely biased, and an electric charge is  
15 accumulated.

In the second action, field effect transistors  $11_1$  to  $11_m$  are turned off, bipolar transistors  $10_1$  to  $10_m$  are turned on, and a driving voltage VB is applied to anode wires  $Y_1$  to  $Y_m$ . A field effect transistor 72 is turned on, and cathode wire  $X_2$  is connected to the  
20 ground potential. Other cathode wires  $X_1$ ,  $X_3$  to  $X_n$  are turned off except for the field effect transistor 72, and are pulled up to a forward bias driving voltage VB.

Paying attention to cathode wires  $X_3$  to  $X_n$  in this second action, an electric charge is accumulated in the elements on cathode wires,  
25 and a driving voltage VB is generated at both ends of the element.

Accordingly, the sum potential  $2V_B$  of the driving voltage  $V_B$  applied to the anode wires  $Y_1$  to  $Y_m$  and the voltage  $V_B$  produced by accumulated charge is instantly applied to both ends of the element. Later, the accumulated charge is discharged through a pull-up resistance  $R_c$ . Along with this discharge, the voltage at both ends of the element gradually approaches the voltage  $V_B$ . Thus, by the accumulated charge, a maximum voltage of  $2V_B$  is generated at both ends of the element. This maximum voltage  $2V_B$  is also applied to the field effect transistors for driving the cathodes. In these field effect transistors and other semiconductor switching elements, the maximum value of applicable voltage is determined as the absolute maximum rating, individually. If a larger voltage is applied, the reliability of the semiconductor switching element is lowered significantly. It is hence necessary to select a semiconductor switching element having a sufficient withstand voltage for actual voltage. Generally, to heighten the withstand voltage of the semiconductor switching element, it is considered in the semiconductor process, or in the design of the semiconductor, or in both. The higher the withstand voltage, the higher is the cost of the semiconductor switching element, and the scale of integration of elements is lower. Therefore, the conventional device was a serious problem for lowering the cost and reducing the size and weight.

Thus, in the conventional driving method, no particular consideration is given to the discharge time of the element accumulated charge. Accordingly, the anode voltage of the element

to emit light is not always raised to high voltage promptly. Besides, an excessively long discharge time is effective as measure against the problem by the element accumulated charge. However, if the discharge time is excessively long, since light is not emitted in the  
5 discharge time, the driving efficiency is worsened. By poor driving efficiency, it appears that the display luminance is lowered.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to prevent occurrence of the  
10 above problems by presenting a driving method optimized in discharge of element accumulated charge in a display device using organic EL elements.

The invention provides a display device comprising:

- a. a plurality of cathode wires,
- 15 b. a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with the plurality of cathode wires,
- c. light emitting elements disposed at specified intersections of the plurality of cathode wires and anode wires,
- d. a current source to the anode wires,
- 20 e. a voltage source to the cathode wires,
- f. an anode control circuit for connecting between the anode wires and current source,
- g. a cathode control circuit for connecting between the cathode wires and voltage source, and
- 25 h. a display controller for controlling light emission of the

light emitting elements.

The display controller includes a setting unit for setting the discharge time for discharging the accumulated charge of the light emitting elements before light emission of the light emitting elements. The display controller operates and controls the anode control circuit and cathode control circuit for discharging the accumulated charge of the light emitting elements within the set discharge time, and also operates and controls the anode control circuit and cathode control circuit for emitting the light emitting elements after discharge control of the accumulated charge.

In the display device having such configuration, supposing the luminance of the light emitting element when emitting light in no-charge or almost no-charge accumulated state to be  $L_e$ , and the luminance by actual light emission to be  $L_p$ , they are in the relation of

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e$$

and further supposing the discharge time to satisfy this relation to be  $T_x$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  of actual discharge is determined to satisfy the relation of

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

Therefore, by properly setting the discharge time  $R_t$ , the electric charge accumulated in the light emitting element can be removed effectively. As a result, the driving efficiency is improved, and it improves the conventional defect of an apparent lowering of display luminance. Moreover, it brings about a beneficial effect of



realizing the display device higher in driving speed, superior in reliability, lower in price, and smaller in size.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5           Fig. 1 is a magnified perspective view showing a display device in embodiment 1 of the invention.

          Fig. 2 is a partially magnified sectional view of the display device in embodiment 1 of the invention.

10           Fig. 3 is a block diagram of the display device in embodiment 1 of the invention.

          Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a light emitting driving method in embodiment 1 of the invention.

          Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a discharge driving method in embodiment 1 of the invention.

15           Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a light emitting driving driving method in embodiment 1 of the invention.

          Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the relation of discharge time and luminance of display panel in embodiment 1 of the invention.

20           Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the relation of discharge time and voltage rise of display panel in embodiment 1 of the invention.

          Fig. 9 is a diagram showing the relation of discharge time and discharge current of display panel in embodiment 1 of the invention.

25           Fig. 10 is a diagram showing the relation of discharge time and peak voltage occurring in the cathode of display panel in embodiment 1 of the invention.

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing the conventional light emitting driving method and discharge method of parasitic capacity.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing discharge characteristic of parasitic capacity.

5 Fig. 13 is an equivalent circuit diagram showing the conventional lighting driving method.

Fig. 14A is a diagram showing an accumulated state of electric charge in the parasitic capacity of light emitting element.

10 Fig. 14B is a diagram showing a state of an electric charge hardly accumulated in the parasitic capacity of light emitting element.

Fig. 15 is a diagram explaining the rise time.

Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing a portable terminal in embodiment 2 of the invention.

15 Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing a portable terminal in embodiment 2 of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, preferred embodiments of the  
20 invention are described below.

### Embodiment 1

In Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the display device of embodiment 1 comprises:

a) a substrate 1 made of transparent glass, polymer film or  
25 the like,

- b) a plurality of anode wires 2 formed on the substrate 1,
- c) a Hall transport layer 3 provided on the substrate 1 or anode wires 2,
- d) a luminescent layer 4 provided on the Hall transport layer 3, and
- e) a plurality of cathode wires 5 provided on the luminescent layer 4.

In the display device, the plurality of anode wires 2 are formed in stripes. The Hall transport layer 3 and luminescent layer 4 of the display device are composed of organic materials. The plurality of cathode wires 5 of the display device are formed in a matrix to be nearly orthogonal to the plurality of anode wires 2.

In this configuration, by passing a current between the anode wire 2 and cathode wire 5, the luminescent layer 4 enclosed by the anode wire 2 and cathode wire 5 emits light.

As shown in Fig. 3, in a display unit 6 composed of organic EL elements shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a cathode control circuit 8 for controlling the cathode wires 5, and an anode control circuit 7 for controlling the anode wires 2 are connected. The cathode control circuit 8 and anode control circuit 7 are controlled by a display controller 9 such as CPU. The display controller 9 includes a discharge time setting unit 91 which is described below.

The operation of the display device having such configuration is described below.

First, when a signal is sent into the display controller 9 from

keyboard (not shown) or other external unit, the display controller 9 judges whether or not to display in the display unit 6 according to the signal. Then, the display controller 9 sends a signal for instruction of display of character or pattern in the display unit 6 to the cathode control circuit 8 and anode control circuit 7. In the anode control circuit 7, one switching element is provided for each anode wire of the display unit 6. Similarly, in the cathode control circuit 8, one switching element is provided for each cathode wire of the display unit 6.

The cathode control circuit 8 sequentially scans the plurality of cathode wires of the cathode wires 5, and the anode control circuit 7 controls so that the current may flow in the anode wire 2 on the luminescent layer 4 to emit light. By the control of the anode control circuit 7 and cathode control circuit 8, specified characters and others are displayed.

The driving method of embodiment 1 is described in detail below while referring to Fig. 4 to Fig. 10.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing all non-luminescent state of organic EL elements on the cathode wire C1 in the display panel composed of 96 dots  $\times$  48 dots in embodiment 1. In the diagram, the organic EL elements on the cathode wires to be driven are expressed by diode symbols, and other elements are expressed by capacitor symbols.

To keep the above object organic EL elements in non-luminescent state, the anode wires A1 to A96 and cathode wire C1 are

connected to the ground potential. The cathode wires C2 to C48 are connected to the supply voltage Vcc. As shown in Fig. 4, the organic EL elements connected to the cathode wires C2 to C48 are in a charge accumulated state by inverse bias.

Before driving the cathode wire C2 in Fig. 6, discharge operation shown in Fig. 5 is performed for a specified discharge time (Rt). The setting unit 91 provided in the display controller 9 shown in Fig. 3 sets this discharge time. Discharge of accumulated charge is performed for the time set in the setting unit 91. This discharge is effected by connecting both anode wires A1 to A96 and cathode wires C1 to C48 to the ground potential GND. By connecting to the GND, the accumulated charge in the organic EL elements  $L_{1,2}$  to  $L_{96,2}$ ,  $L_{1,3}$  to  $L_{96,3}, \dots$ ,  $L_{1,48}$  to  $L_{96,48}$  is discharged through the GND connected to each cathode wire and the GND connected to each anode wire.

After the discharge, next, as shown in Fig. 6, anode wires A1 to Am are connected to current sources J1 to Jm, cathode wire C2 is connected to ground potential, and cathode wires C1, C3 to C48 are connected to supply potential Vcc.

By this connection, the organic EL elements  $L_{1,2}$  to  $L_{m,2}$  on the cathode wire C2 emit light.

Fig. 7 is a graph showing the relation of the discharge time Rt at the time of this driving, and the time average luminance and luminance reaching rate of light emitting elements, supposing  $m = 1, 24, 48$ . Herein, the luminance reaching rate is the ratio of luminance  $L_p$  at a certain discharge time  $t$ , and luminance  $L_e$  when

the charge accumulated in the parasitic capacity is regarded to be zero after a sufficient discharge time.

Hence,

$$\text{Luminance reaching rate} = L_p/L_e.$$

5 In Fig. 7, in about 6μsec or less, the luminance changes notably depending on the discharge time. It corresponds to the time of sudden change of discharge current shown in Fig. 12. As a result, there is a large difference in the quantity of electric charge remaining in the parasitic capacity depending on the discharge time,  
10 and it is regarded as a cause of change of rise speed of light emission of the light emitting element.

Herein, the rise time  $T_r$  is explained by referring to Fig. 14A, Fig. 14B and Fig. 15. Fig. 14A and Fig. 14B show models extracting and showing light emitting elements on a same anode wire on the display panel. Fig. 14A shows a state of accumulation of electric  
15 charge in the parasitic capacity of the light emitting element, and Fig. 14B shows a state of hardly accumulating electric charge in the parasitic capacity of the light emitting element. Other light emitting elements than those to emit are expressed by the capacitive  
20 components alone.

Passing an electric current into these two models, the relation between the current flowing in the light emitting element and the time is shown in Fig. 15. That is, in the model shown in Fig. 14A, after discharging the charge accumulated in the inverse bias, forward  
25 bias is charged. In this case, therefore, it takes time until a

constant current flows in the light emitting element (line A in Fig. 15). In the model shown in Fig. 14B, since charge is not accumulated, it is not necessary to discharge. Further, current also flows in from other light emitting elements connected parallel. As a result, the current flows into the light emitting element earlier than in the model shown in Fig. 14A.

Herein, the rise time  $T_r$  is defined to be the time required for the forward voltage generated by passing current into the light emitting element to reach from 10% of maximum value to 90% of maximum value. The organic EL element does not emit light unless a voltage exceeding the threshold voltage (usually 3 V to 5 V) is applied. Accordingly, when the rise time is late, the light emitting time is shorter as compared with the driving time. As a result, it appears that the luminance is lowered.

Therefore, as understood from Fig. 15, the rise time  $T_{ra}$  of the model shown in Fig. 14A is very long as compared with the rise time  $T_{rb}$  of the model shown in Fig. 14B. As a result, the model shown in Fig. 14A is slow in the display speed, which is a defect for a display device.

Incidentally, the rise time differs somewhat depending on the composition of the light emitting element and the luminescent material being used. However, the rise time differs between the case of accumulation of charge in the light emitting element and the case of no accumulation, which holds true if the composition of the light emitting element or luminescent material is different.

Back to Fig. 7, when the discharge time of light emitting element becomes longer, the luminance reaching rate approaches 1 (100%). The required luminance reaching rate varies with the quality required in the image to be displayed, and as a result of experiment, in the display panel of embodiment 1, a practical level was obtained at 0.9 to 0.95 (90% to 95%). In the case luminance control of higher precision is required such as display of multi-gradation image, the luminance reaching rate is preferred to be closer to 1 (100%). In embodiment 1, supposing the discharge time for satisfying the luminance reaching rate required in the display device to be  $T_x$ , and the actual time of discharge to be  $R_t$ , the relation of  $T_x$  and  $R_t$  is defined as follows.

$$T_x \leq R_t$$

When this relation is satisfied, the accumulated charge can be removed in the time of  $R_t$  to the charge level to satisfy the luminance reaching rate required in this display device.

The discharge time is the non-luminescent time. Accordingly, if the non-luminescent time is excessively long in this driving time,

the average luminance may be lowered, or

the dynamic range may be lowered in the case of pulse width modulation for varying the luminance by changing the pulse width.

Therefore, considering the time of efficient charging, it is preferred to satisfy the formula of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

As a result of experiment by varying the number of luminescent



elements in the display panel of the invention, it is found out that the change of the luminance reaching rate is regarded to be almost zero at the value of  $R_t$  where the value of  $B$  exceeds about 10, and it is concluded that  $B < 10$  is preferred.

5 In Fig. 7, the case of luminance reaching rate of over 0.95 (95%) is described below. Supposing the discharge time in this case to be  $T_x$ , it is about  $2\mu\text{sec}$ , and the actual discharge time is preferred to be  $2\mu\text{sec}$  or more. Incidentally, since the practicable level in the display panel varies with the image quality required in the display  
10 panel, the luminance reaching rate is set at an optimum value for each display panel.

The value of  $B$  must be determined in consideration of the driving circuit characteristic, wiring impedance, light emitting element characteristic, discharge characteristic, and fluctuations  
15 and others. In the display panel of embodiment 1, it was defined at  $B = 5$  to 6 considering from these results. Therefore, the discharge time  $R_t$  is

$$2\mu\text{sec} \leq R_t \leq 12\mu\text{sec}.$$

Further, the embodiment 1 of the invention for determining  
20 the optimum discharge time depending on the change of the rise time is explained below. Fig. 8 is a graph showing the relation between the discharge time  $R_t$  at  $m = 96$  (at this time,  $V_{cc} = +10\text{ V}$ ) by driving the display panel of embodiment 1 so that the forward bias voltage may be  $V_f = 10\text{ V}$ , and the rise time  $T_r$  of the anode wire voltage when  
25 the anode wires A1 to A96 are connected to current sources J1 to J96

in Fig. 6. As known from Fig. 8, when the discharge time of the light emitting element is longer than  $5\mu\text{sec}$ , the rise time is nearly constant, and the rise time is  $3.1\mu\text{sec}$  ( $T_e$ ). If there is no discharge time, that is, when the charge is hardly taken out from the light emitting element, it is about  $4.4\mu\text{sec}$  ( $T_f$ ), and the rise time is considerably long as compared with the case of adding charge after a sufficient discharge time.

In embodiment 1,  $T_f$  is the rise time of the light emitting element with no discharge time (the light emitting element accumulating the charge sufficiently), and  $T_e$  is the rise time having no charge accumulated in the light emitting element after a sufficiently long discharge time (discharge time longer than the scanning driving period of cathode wire), in which

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \text{ (where } 0 < K < 0.5\text{)}$$

further supposing the discharge time corresponding to the rise time  $T_p$  expressed above to be  $T_y$ , and the discharge time of actual discharge to be  $R_t$ , by satisfying the following formula

$$T_y \leq R_t$$

it is possible to remove the charge by discharging sufficiently at the time of  $R_t$ . In the formula above, it is known that the optimum discharge time varies by the value of  $K$ , but as a result of experiments, it is known that  $K$  is preferred to be smaller than 0.5, and hence it is defined at  $0 < K < 0.5$ .

Considering the time of efficient discharge, it is preferred to satisfy the formula

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}.$$

Explaining more specifically in Fig. 8, supposing  $T_f$  to be about  $4.4\mu\text{sec}$ , and  $T_e$  to be about  $3.1\mu\text{sec}$ , the rise time  $T_p$  is

$$T_p = K \times (4.4 - 3.1) + 3.1$$

$$T_p = 1.3 \times K + 3.1.$$

Herein, in the display panel of embodiment 1,  $K$  is about 0.5, and the rise time  $T_p$  is  $3.7\mu\text{sec}$ . Therefore, from Fig. 8, the discharge time  $T_y$  corresponding to the rise time  $T_p$  is  $2\mu\text{sec}$ .

The value of  $B$  must be determined in consideration of the driving circuit characteristic, wiring impedance, light emitting element characteristic, discharge characteristic, and other fluctuations. In the display panel of embodiment 1, considering all of them, it was defined at  $B = 5$  to  $6$ .

Therefore, an appropriate range of discharge time of embodiment 1 is the following range.

$$2\mu\text{sec} \leq R_t \leq 12\mu\text{sec}$$

Next, embodiment 1 of the invention for determining the optimum discharge time by the discharge current value is explained below. Fig. 9 is a graph showing the relation of the discharge time  $R_t$  in the case of driving of the display panel in embodiment 1 at  $m = 1, 24, 48$ , the ratio of the discharge current value at the end of discharge operation and the peak value of the discharge current value, and the luminance reaching rate (same as in Fig. 7). As known from Fig. 9, the ratio of the discharge current value at the end of discharge operation corresponding to the luminance reaching rate

of 0.9 to 0.95 (90% to 95%) or more and the peak value of the discharge current value is about 0.3 to 0.1. As the feature of embodiment 1, supposing the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge to be  $I_p$ , the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value  $I_d$  to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3 \text{)}$$

to be  $T_z$ , and the actual discharge time to be  $R_t$ , by setting the discharge time  $R_t$  to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t$$

it is possible to remove the electric charge by discharging securely.

Moreover, considering the time for efficient discharge, it is preferred to satisfy the formula

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10 \text{)}.$$

Explaining more specifically in Fig. 9, the ratio of the discharge current value upon completion of discharge operation corresponding to the luminance reaching rate of 0.95 (95%) and the peak value of discharge current value is about 0.1. The value of  $T_z$  is about  $2\mu\text{sec}$ . The value of  $B$  must be determined in consideration of the driving circuit characteristic, wiring impedance, light emitting element characteristic, discharge characteristic, and other fluctuations. In the display panel of embodiment 1, considering these factors, it is defined at  $B = 6$ . Therefore, the actual discharge time is preferred to be

$$2\mu\text{sec} \leq R_t \leq 12\mu\text{sec}.$$

Further, since the discharge current can be measured easily, it is

easy to execute, which is also an outstanding effect.

Fig. 10 is a graph showing the relation between the discharge time  $R_t$ , and the peak value of the voltage generated at both ends of the light emitting element connected to the cathode wire C3 in the process shown in Fig. 4, Fig. 5, and Fig. 6. As clear from the characteristic shown in Fig. 10, in the display panel of embodiment 1, by controlling the discharge time at  $R_t = 2$  to  $12\mu\text{sec}$ , generation of undesired voltage can be suppressed. Therefore, the semiconductor switching element used in the invention is not required to have a high withstand voltage as in the prior art.

Incidentally, the display controller and setting unit may be included in the controller of the portable terminal using the display device of the invention. Setting by the setting unit may be preset before being incorporated into the portable terminal using the display device of the invention, or may be set after being incorporated into the portable terminal using the display device of the invention, either.

Thus, according to the invention, by properly setting the discharge time  $R_t$ , the effect of parasitic capacity of the organic EL elements can be efficiently eliminated, and it brings about a beneficial effect of realizing the display device higher in driving speed, superior in reliability, lower in price, and smaller in size. As a result, the driving efficiency is improved, and it improves the conventional defect of an apparent lowering of display luminance.

#### Embodiment 2

Fig. 16 and Fig. 17 are perspective view and block diagram showing a portable terminal having the display device shown in embodiment 1 of the invention.

The portable terminal in embodiment 2 shown in Fig. 16 and

5 Fig. 17 comprises:

- a) a microphone 29 for converting sound into an audio signal,
- b) a speaker 30 for converting the audio signal into sound,
- c) an operation unit 31 composed of dial button and others,
- d) a display unit 32 for displaying incoming and others as  
10 shown in embodiment 1 of the invention,
- e) an antenna 33,
- f) a transmitter 34 for converting the audio signal from the  
microphone 29 into a transmission signal,
- g) a receiver 35 for converting the reception signal received  
15 in the antenna 33 into an audio signal,
- h) a controller 36 for controlling the transmitter 34, receiver  
34, operation unit 31, and display unit 32.

In the portable terminal having such configuration, the transmission signal created in the transmitter 34 is released to  
20 outside through the antenna 33, and the audio signal created in the receiver 35 is converted into sound in the speaker 30.

An example of its operation is described below.

In the event of an incoming, in the first place, an incoming signal is transmitted from the receiver 35 to the controller 36.  
25 According to the incoming signal, the controller 36 displays specified

characters and others in the display unit 32. Further, when the button for receiving the incoming signal is pushed in the operation unit 31, the signal is transmitted to the controller 36, and the controller 36 sets each part in the incoming mode. That is, the signal received in the antenna 33 is converted into an audio signal in the receiver 35, and the audio signal is issued as sound from the speaker 30. At the same time, the sound entered from the microphone 29 is converted into an audio signal, and is transmitted to outside from the transmitter 34 through the antenna 33.

A case of originating is described below.

First, in the event of an originating, a signal for originating from the operation unit 31 is entered into the controller 36. In succession, a signal corresponding to the telephone number is sent from the operation unit 31 to the controller 36, and the controller 36 transmits a signal corresponding to the telephone number from the antenna 33 through the transmitter 34. By this transmission signal, when the communication with the partner is established, its signal is transmitted to the controller 36 from the antenna 33 through the receiver 35. Receiving the signal of establishment of communication, the controller 36 sets each part in the originating mode. That is, the signal received in the antenna 33 is converted into the audio signal in the receiver 35, and the audio signal is issued as sound from the speaker 30. The sound entered from the microphone 29 is converted into an audio signal, and the audio signal is transmitted to outside from the transmitter 34 through the antenna 33.

In embodiment 2, meanwhile, an example of transmitting and receiving sound is shown, but not limited to the sound, the same effect is obtained in the device for at least transmitting or receiving other data than sound such as character data.

5           The portable terminal of embodiment 2 comprises the display unit shown in embodiment 1, and hence the driving efficiency of the display unit is improved, and the conventional problem of apparent lowering of display luminance is improved. Further, the portable terminal of embodiment 2 realizes a portable terminal comprising the  
10 display device higher in driving speed, superior in reliability, lower in price, and smaller in size, which is an outstanding effect.



## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A display device comprising:
  - a. a plurality of cathode wires,
  - b. a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape
  - 5 together with said plurality of cathode wires,
  - c. light emitting elements disposed between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires,
  - d. a current source to said anode wires,
  - e. a voltage source to said cathode wires,
  - 10 f. an anode control circuit for connecting between said anode wires and said current source,
  - g. a cathode control circuit for connecting between said cathode wires and said voltage source, and
  - h. a display controller for controlling said anode control
  - 15 circuit and said cathode control circuit,
  - i. wherein said display controller comprises a setting unit for setting the discharge time for discharging the accumulated charge of said light emitting elements before light emission of the light emitting elements, and operates and
  - 20 controls said anode control circuit and said cathode control circuit for discharging the accumulated charge of said light emitting elements within said set discharge time, and also operates and controls said anode control circuit and said cathode control circuit for emitting said light emitting
  - 25 elements after discharge control of said accumulated

charge.

2. The display device of claim 1, wherein said plurality of anode wires are formed in stripes, and said plural cathode wires are also formed in stripes.

3. The display device of claim 1, wherein supposing the luminance of said light emitting element when emitting light in no-charge or almost no-charge accumulated state to be  $L_e$ , and the luminance by actual light emission to be  $L_p$ , they are in the relation of

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e$$

, and further supposing the discharge time to satisfy this relation to be  $T_x$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  of actual discharge is determined to satisfy the relation of

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

4. The display device of claim 3, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}$$

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_x$  is the discharge time.

5. A driving method of a display device, relating to:

a. a display device comprising a plurality of cathode wires, a

plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires, and light emitting elements disposed between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires, and

b. a driving method of said display device for discharging the accumulated charge of said light emitting elements before light emission of the light emitting elements, wherein

c. supposing the luminance of said light emitting element when emitting light in no-charge or almost no-charge accumulated state to be  $L_e$ , and the luminance by actual light emission to be  $L_p$ , they are in the relation of

$$L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e$$

and further supposing the discharge time to satisfy this relation to be  $T_x$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  of actual discharge is determined to satisfy the relation of

$$T_x \leq R_t.$$

6. The driving method of the display device of claim 5, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_x \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}$$

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_x$  is the discharge time.

7. The display device of claim 1, wherein  $T_f$  is the rise time of said light emitting element accumulating the charge sufficiently, and  $T_e$  is the rise time of said second light emitting element having no

charge accumulated in the light emitting element or almost no charge accumulated, being in the relation of

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \text{ (where } 0 < K < 0.5 \text{)}$$

and the rise time  $T_p$  to satisfy this relation is determined, and

5 further supposing the discharge time corresponding to said rise time  $T_p$  to be  $T_y$ , and the discharge time of actual discharge to be  $R_t$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

10 8. The display device of claim 7, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10 \text{)}$$

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_y$  is the discharge time.

15 9. A driving method of a display device, relating to:

a. a display device comprising a plurality of cathode wires, a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires, and light emitting elements disposed  
20 between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires, and

b. a driving method of said display device for discharging the accumulated charge of said light emitting elements just before light emission of the light emitting elements, wherein

c.  $T_f$  is the rise time of said second light emitting element  
25 accumulating the charge sufficiently in the light emitting element,

and  $T_e$  is the rise time of said second light emitting element having no charge accumulated in the light emitting element or almost no charge accumulated, being in the relation of

$$T_p = K \times (T_f - T_e) + T_e \text{ (where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

5 and the rise time  $T_p$  to satisfy this relation is determined, and further supposing the discharge time corresponding to said rise time  $T_p$  to be  $T_y$ , and the discharge time of actual discharge to be  $R_t$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_y \leq R_t.$$

10

10. The driving method of display device of claim 9, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_y \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10)$$

15

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_y$  is the discharge time.

20

11. The display device of claim 1, wherein supposing the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge to be  $I_p$ , the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value  $I_d$  to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3)$$

to be  $T_z$ , and the actual discharge time to be  $R_t$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

25

12. The display device of claim 11, wherein the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}$$

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_z$  is the  
5 discharge time.

13. A driving method of a display device, relating to:

a. a display device comprising a plurality of cathode wires, a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with  
10 said plurality of cathode wires, and light emitting elements disposed between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires, and

b. a driving method of said display device for discharging the accumulated charge of said light emitting elements just before light emission of the light emitting elements, wherein

15 c. supposing the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge to be  $I_p$ , the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value  $I_d$  to satisfy

$$I_d = D \times I_p \text{ (where } 0 < D < 0.3\text{)}$$

20 to be  $T_z$ , and the actual discharge time to be  $R_t$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  is set to satisfy the relation of

$$T_z \leq R_t.$$

14. The driving method of display device of claim 13, wherein  
25 the discharge time  $R_t$  is set so satisfy the relation of

$$R_t \leq B \times T_z \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10\text{)}$$

where  $R_t$  is the discharge time of actual discharge, and  $T_z$  is the discharge time.

5           15. A portable terminal comprising:

a) an audio signal converter for converting sound into an audio signal,

b) an operation unit for entering telephone number or the like,

10           c) a display unit for displaying incoming notice, telephone number, or the like,

d) a communication unit for converting the audio signal into a transmission signal,

15           e) a receiver for converting the reception signal into an audio signal,

f) an antenna for transmitting and receiving said transmission signal and reception signal, and

g) a controller for controlling each part,

wherein said display unit is composed of the display device of

20   claim 1.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a display device arranging anode wires and cathode wires in a matrix shape, disposing light emitting elements at the intersections, scanning and driving the cathodes at specific time intervals, and driving the anode of a desired light emitting element in synchronism therewith, thereby selectively emitting the light emitting element, the display controller includes a setting unit for setting the discharge time for discharging the accumulated charge of the light emitting elements before light emitting of the light emitting elements, and operates and controls the anode controller and cathode controller for discharging the accumulated charge of the light emitting elements within the set discharge time, and also operates and controls the anode controller and cathode controller for emitting the light emitting elements after discharge control of the accumulated charge. In the display device having such configuration, supposing the luminance of the light emitting element when emitting light in no-charge or almost no-charge accumulated state to be  $L_e$ , and the luminance by actual light emission to be  $L_p$ , they are in the relation of  $L_p \geq 0.9 \times L_e$ , and further supposing the discharge time to satisfy this relation to be  $T_x$ , the discharge time  $R_t$  of actual discharge is determined to satisfy the relation of  $T_x \leq R_t$ .



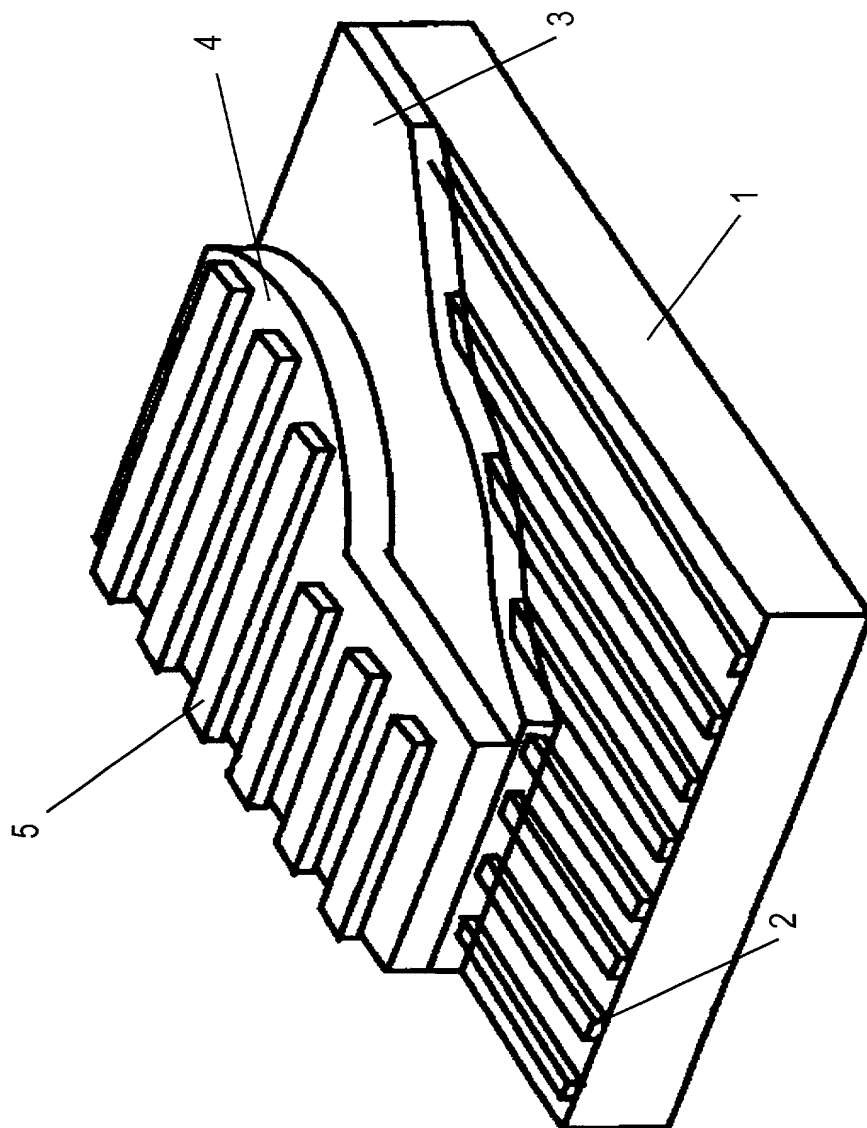
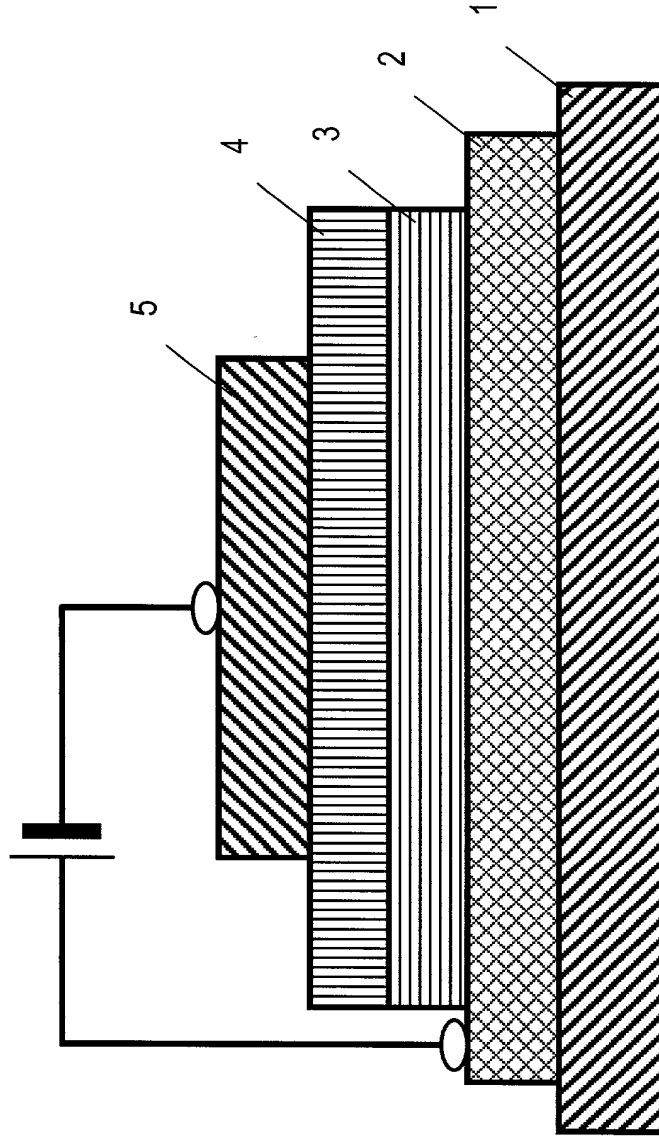


Fig.1

Fig.2



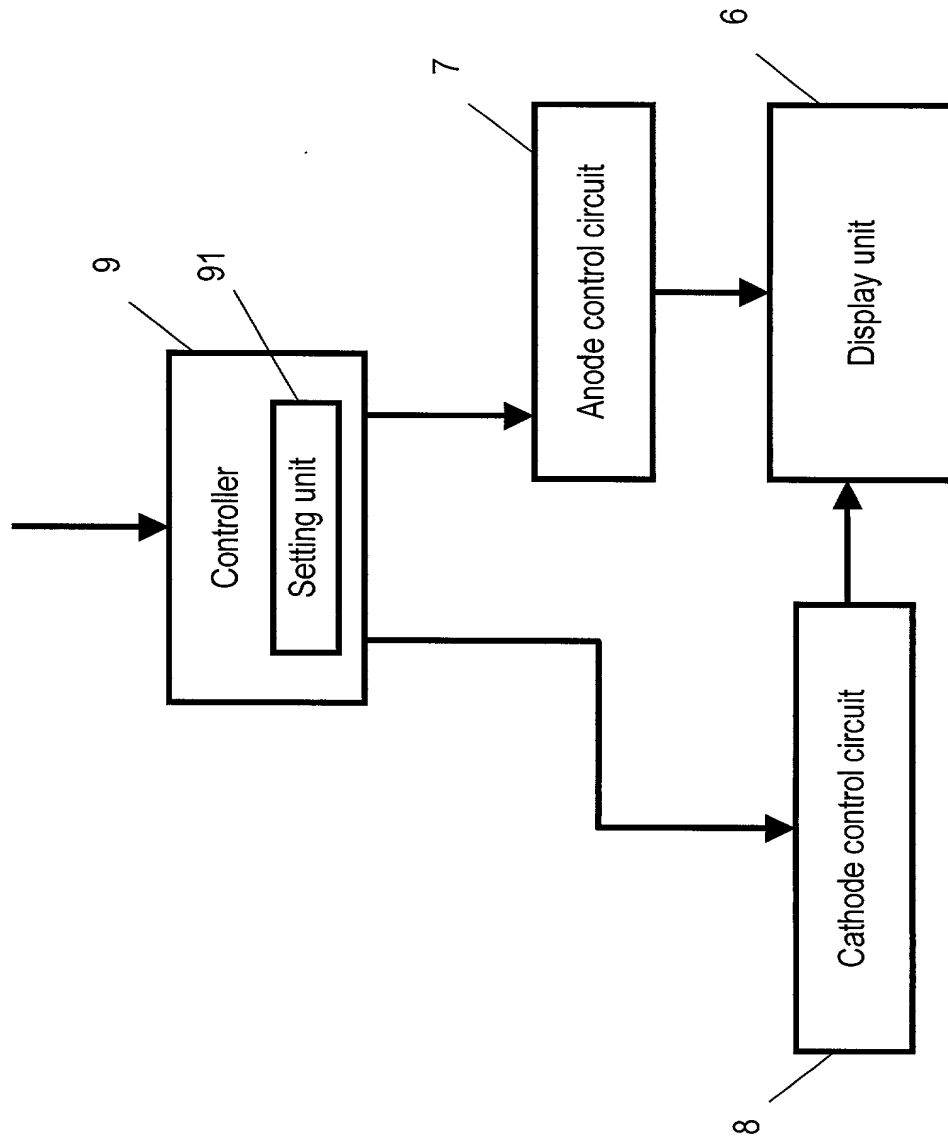


Fig.3

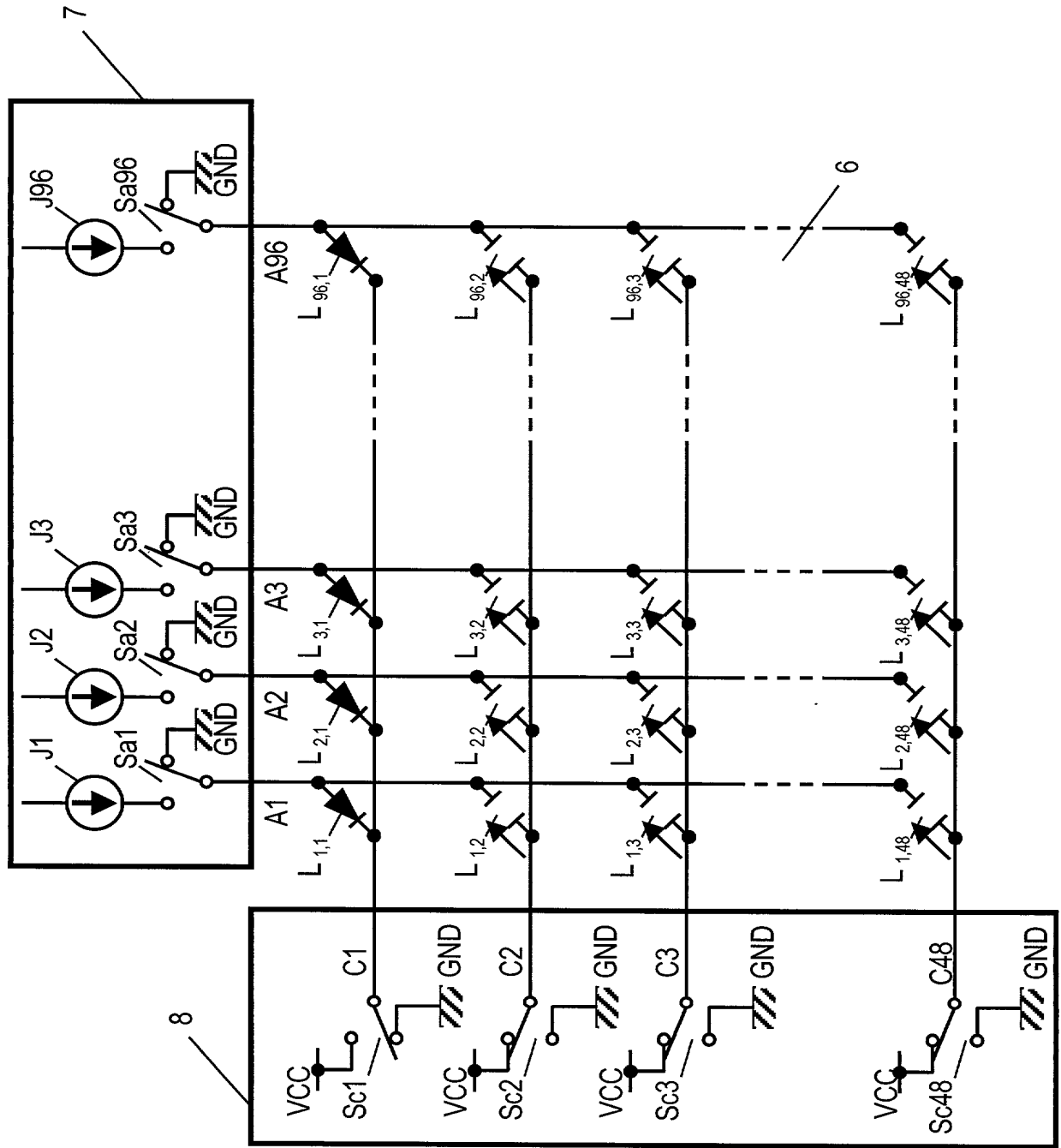
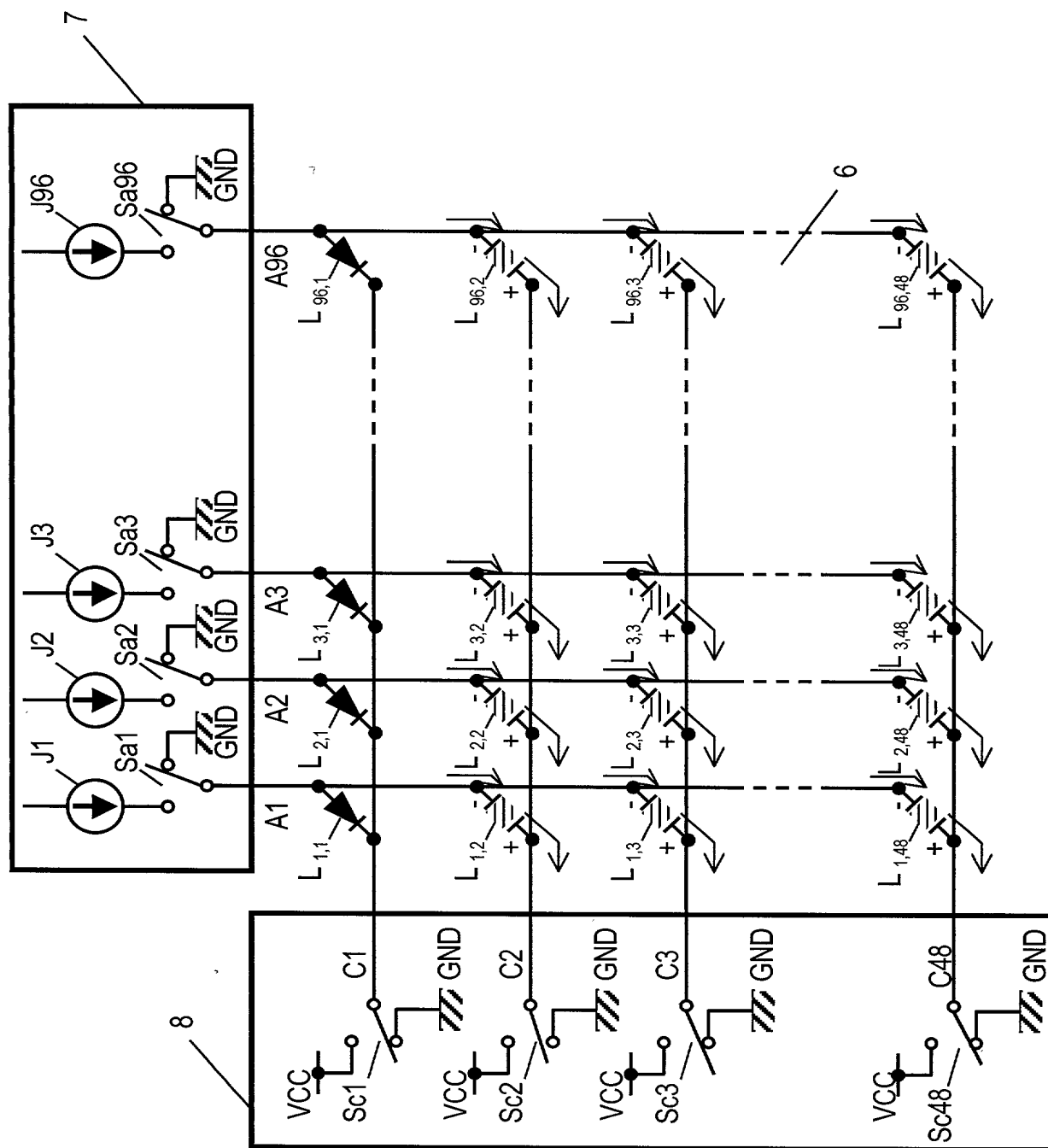


Fig.4

Fig.5



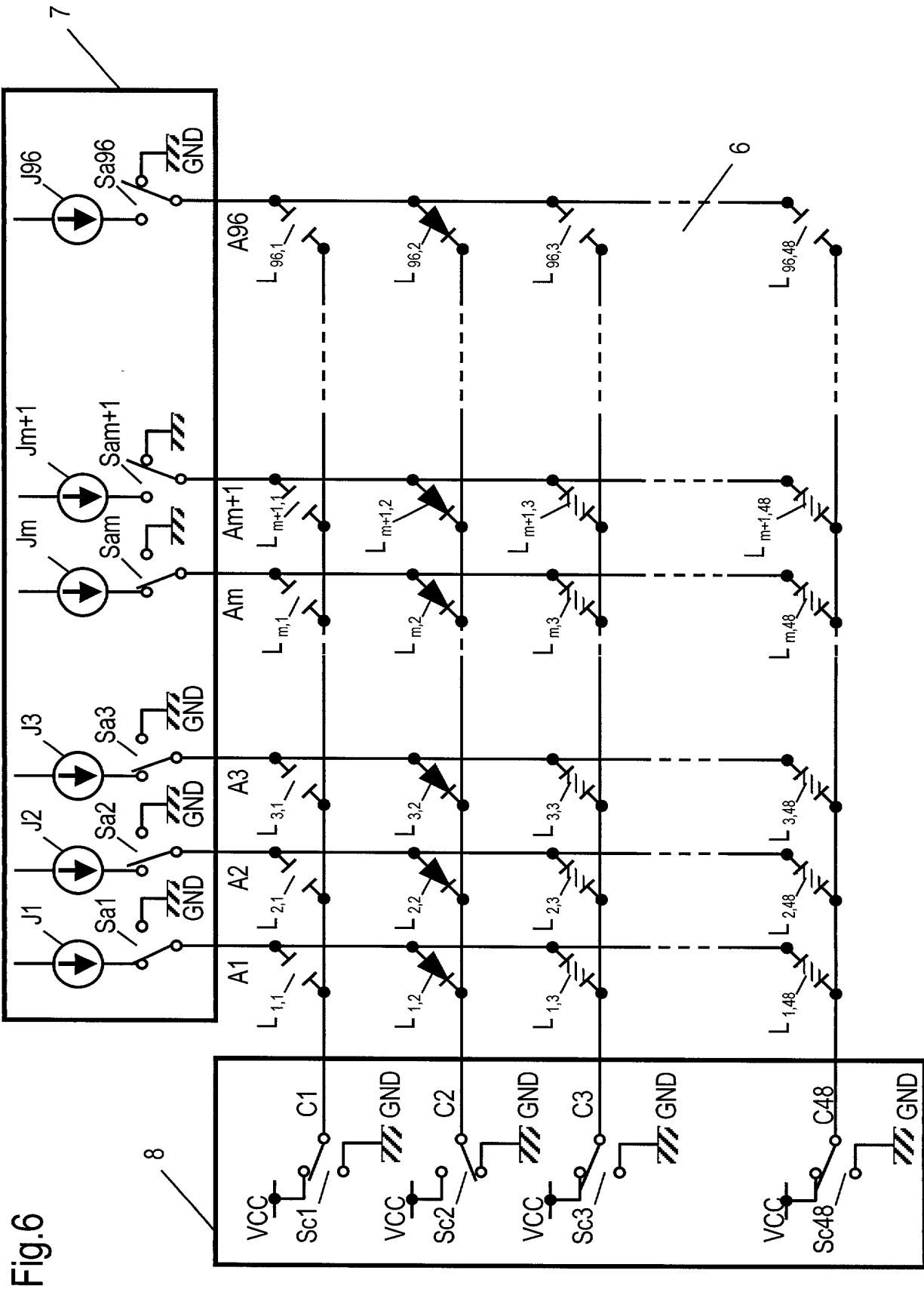


Fig.7

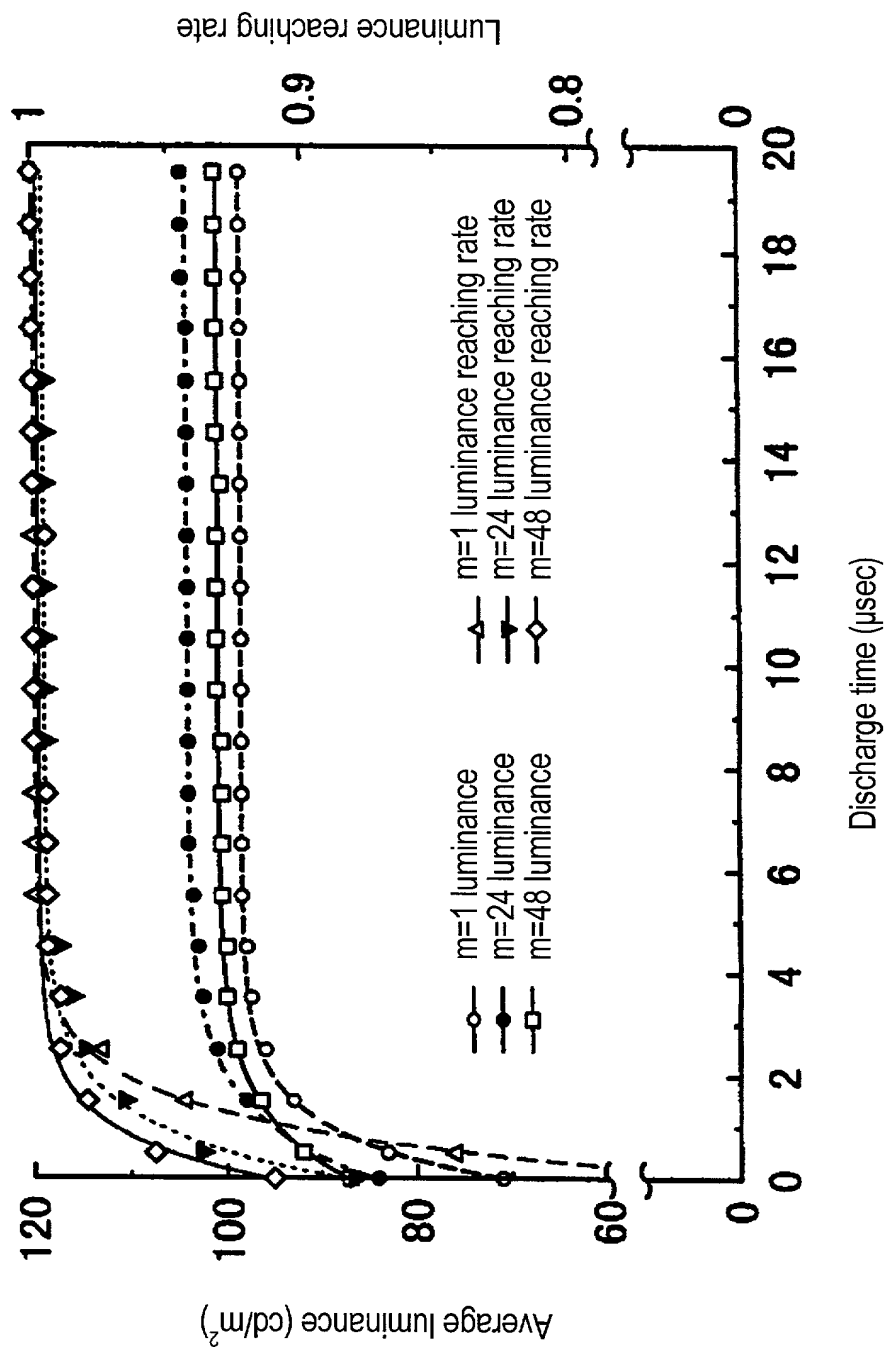


Fig.8

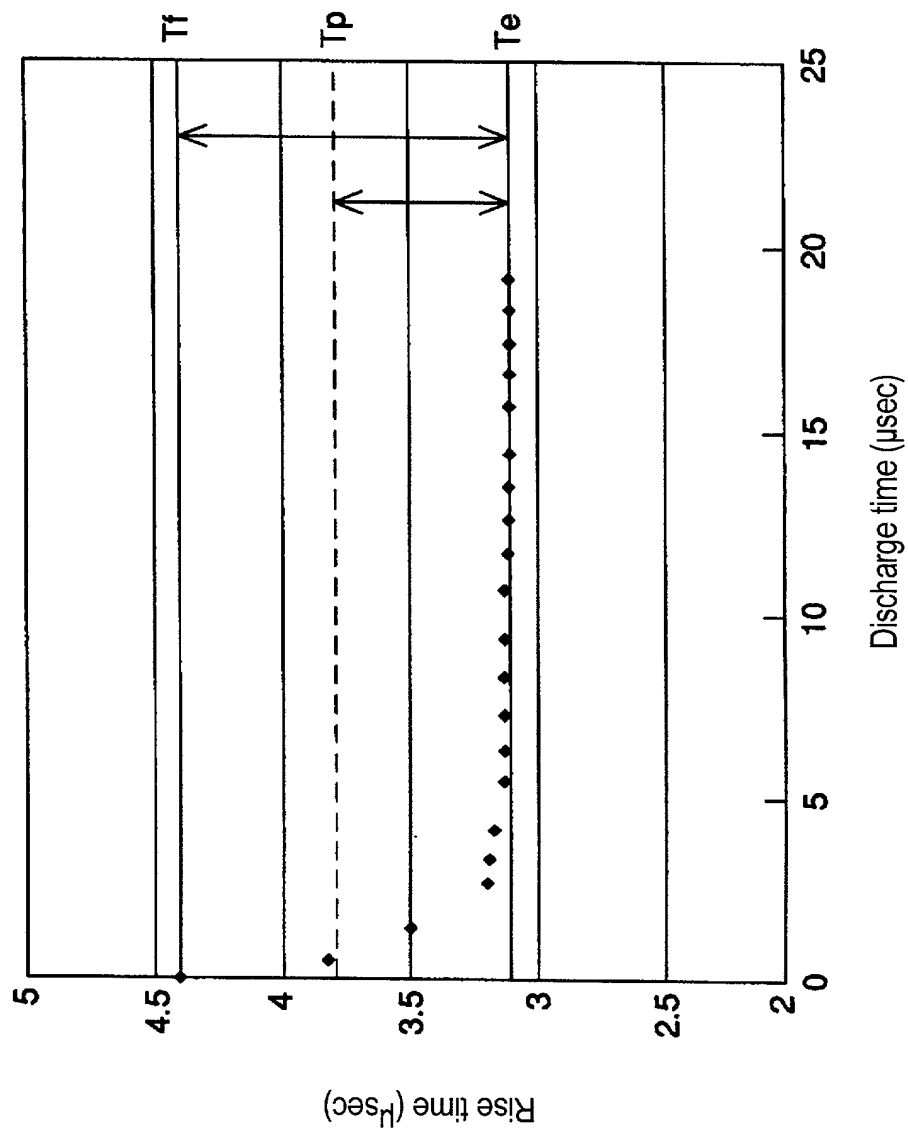




Fig.9

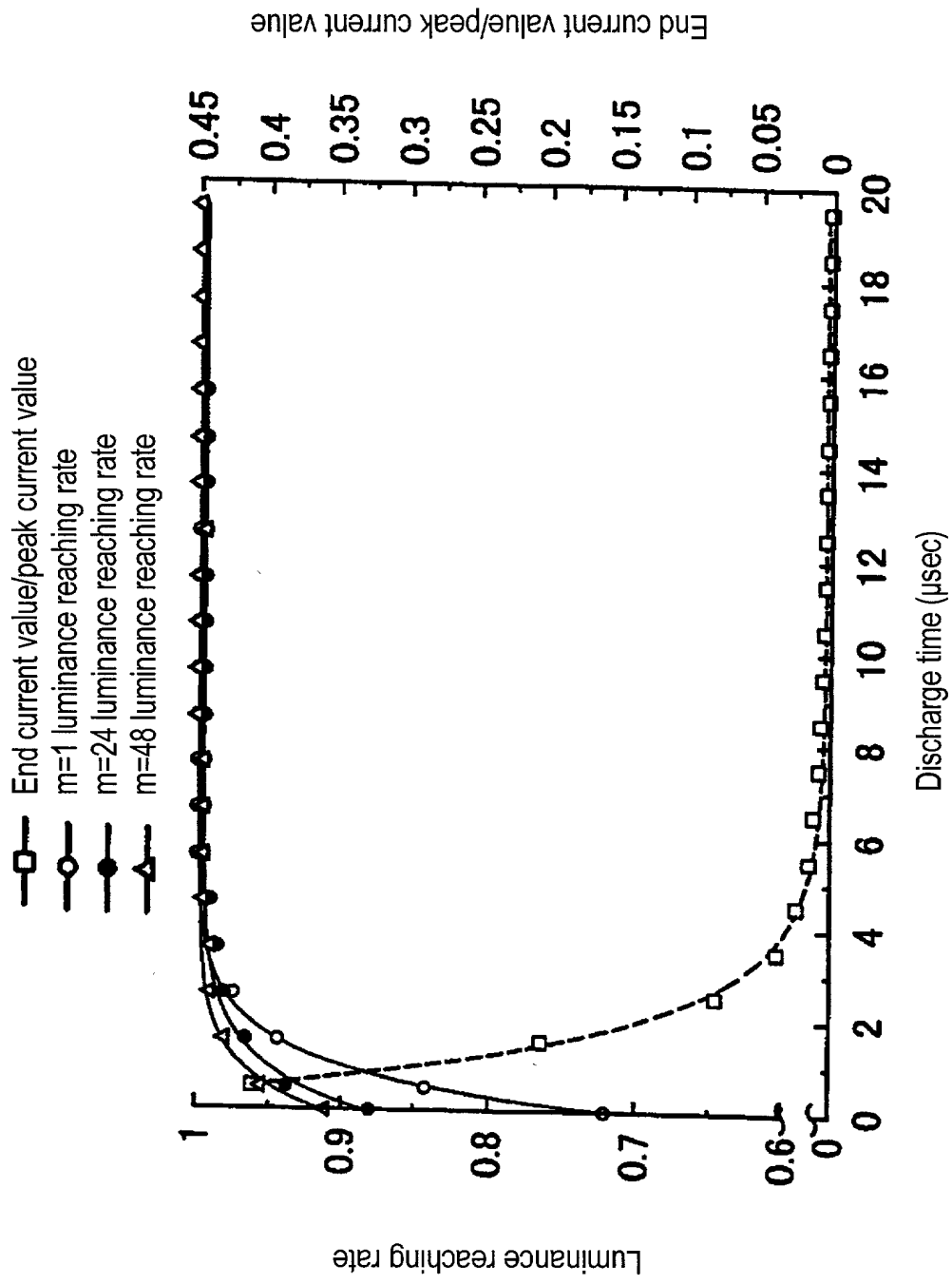
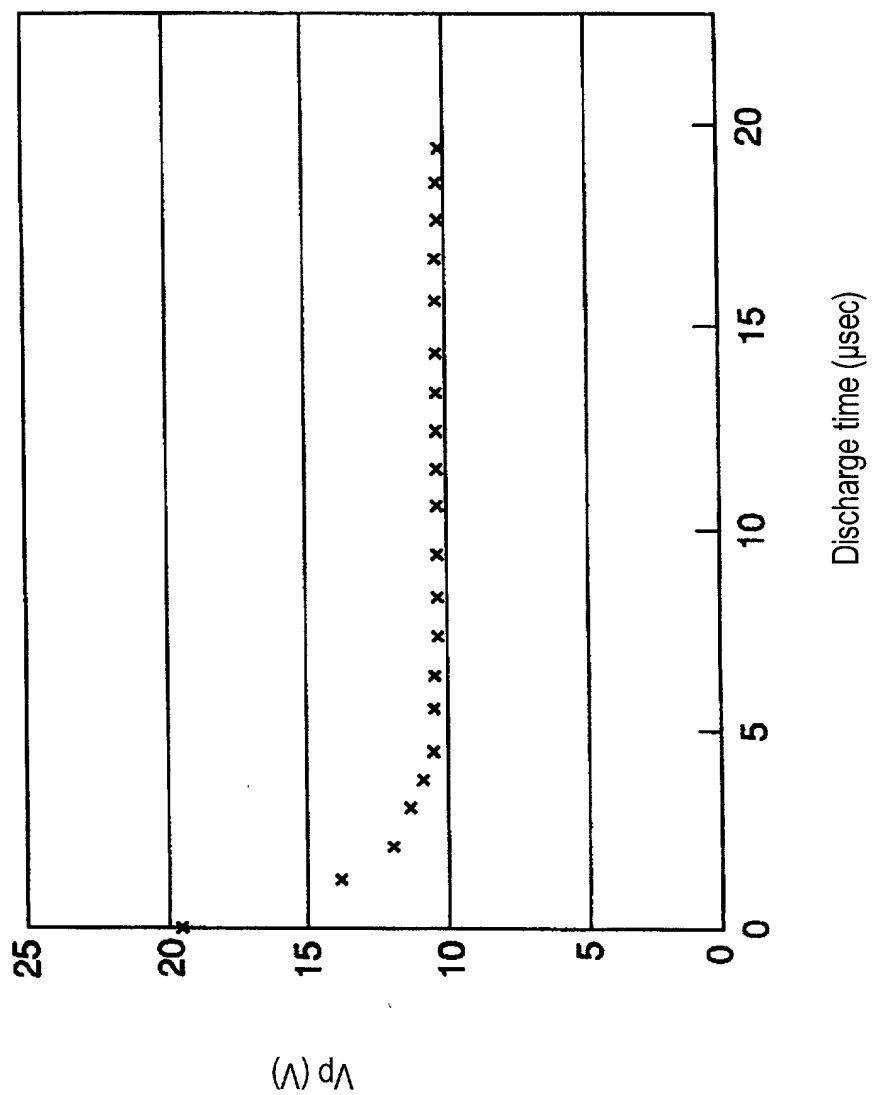


Fig.10



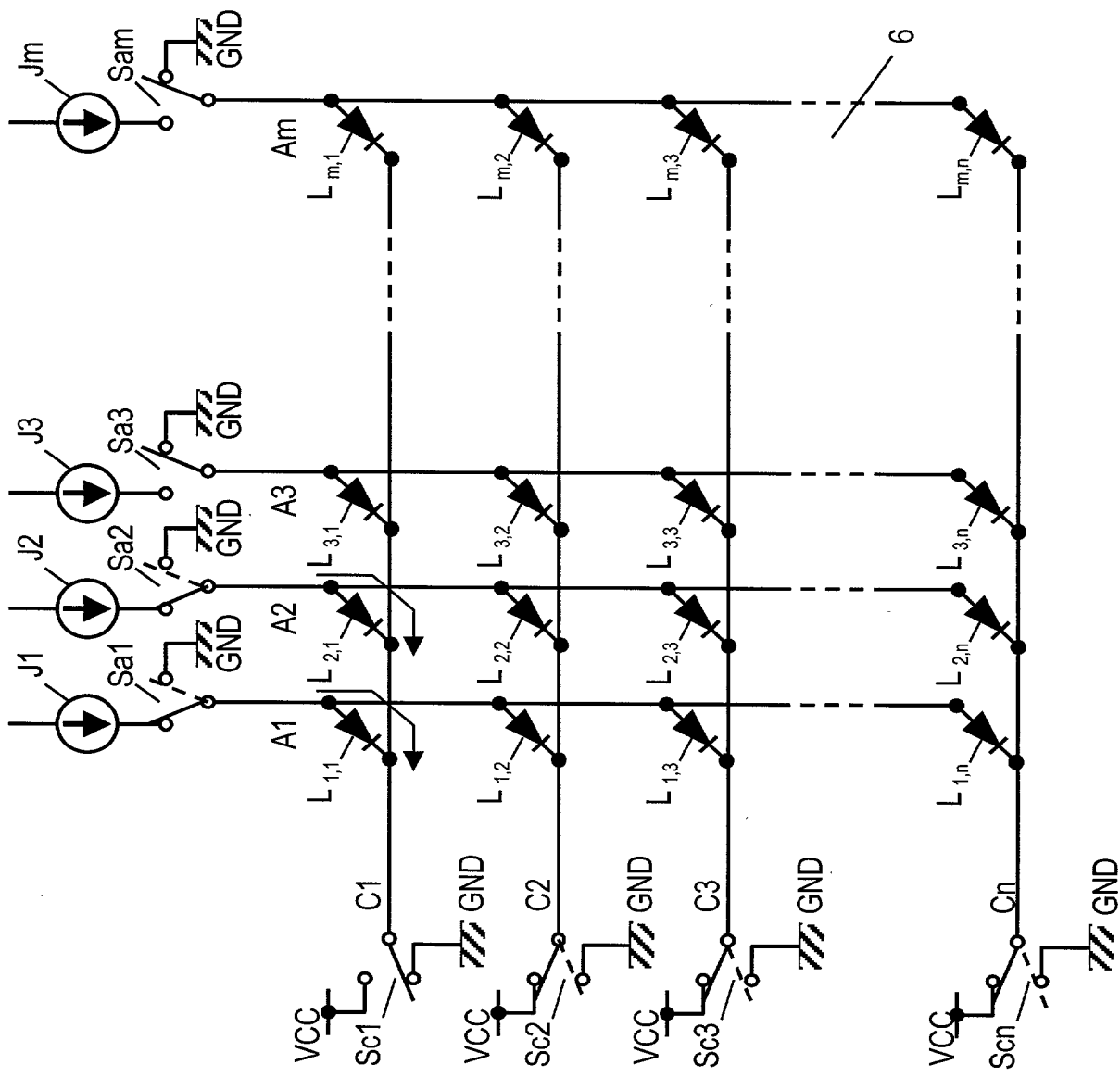


Fig.11

Fig.12

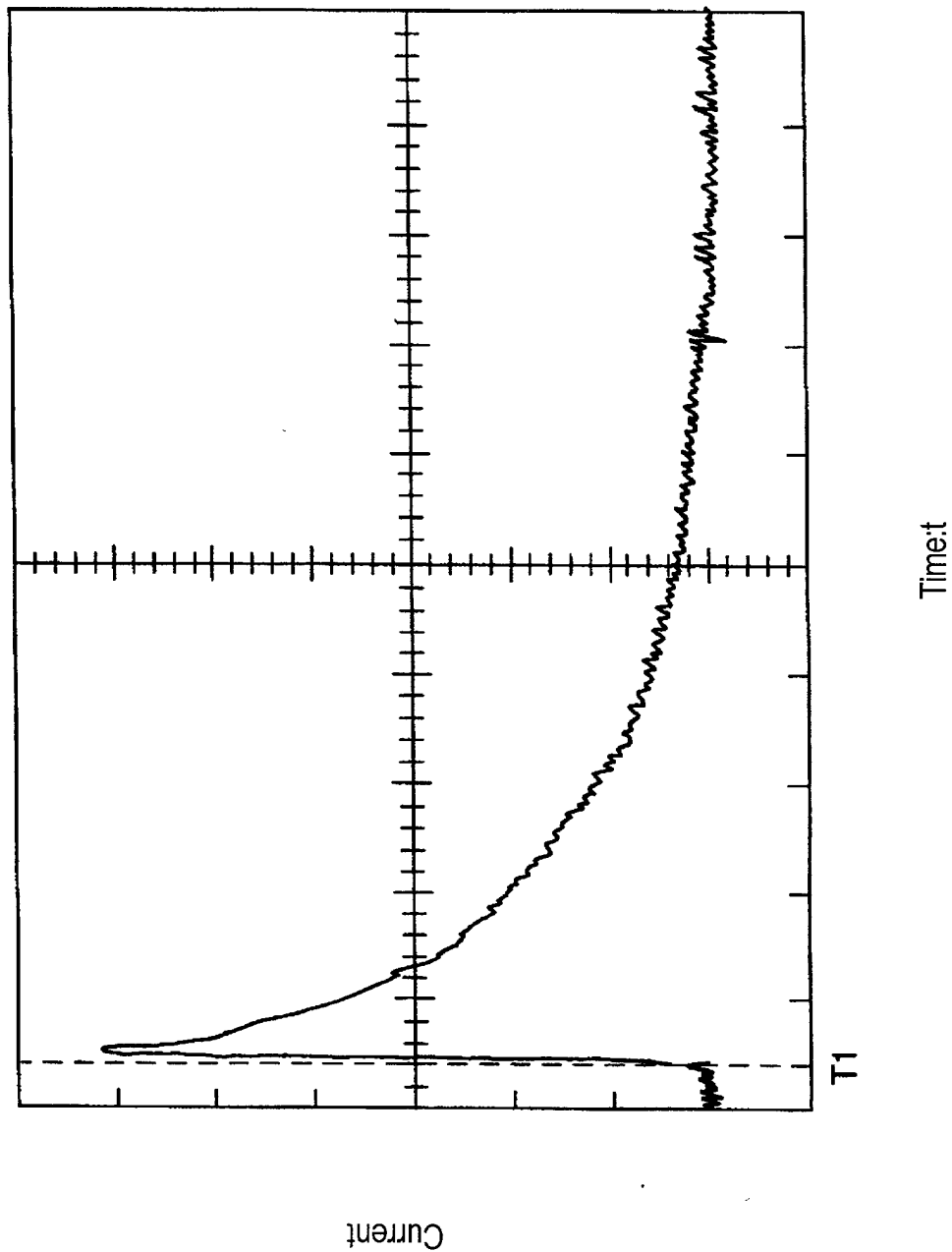


Fig.13

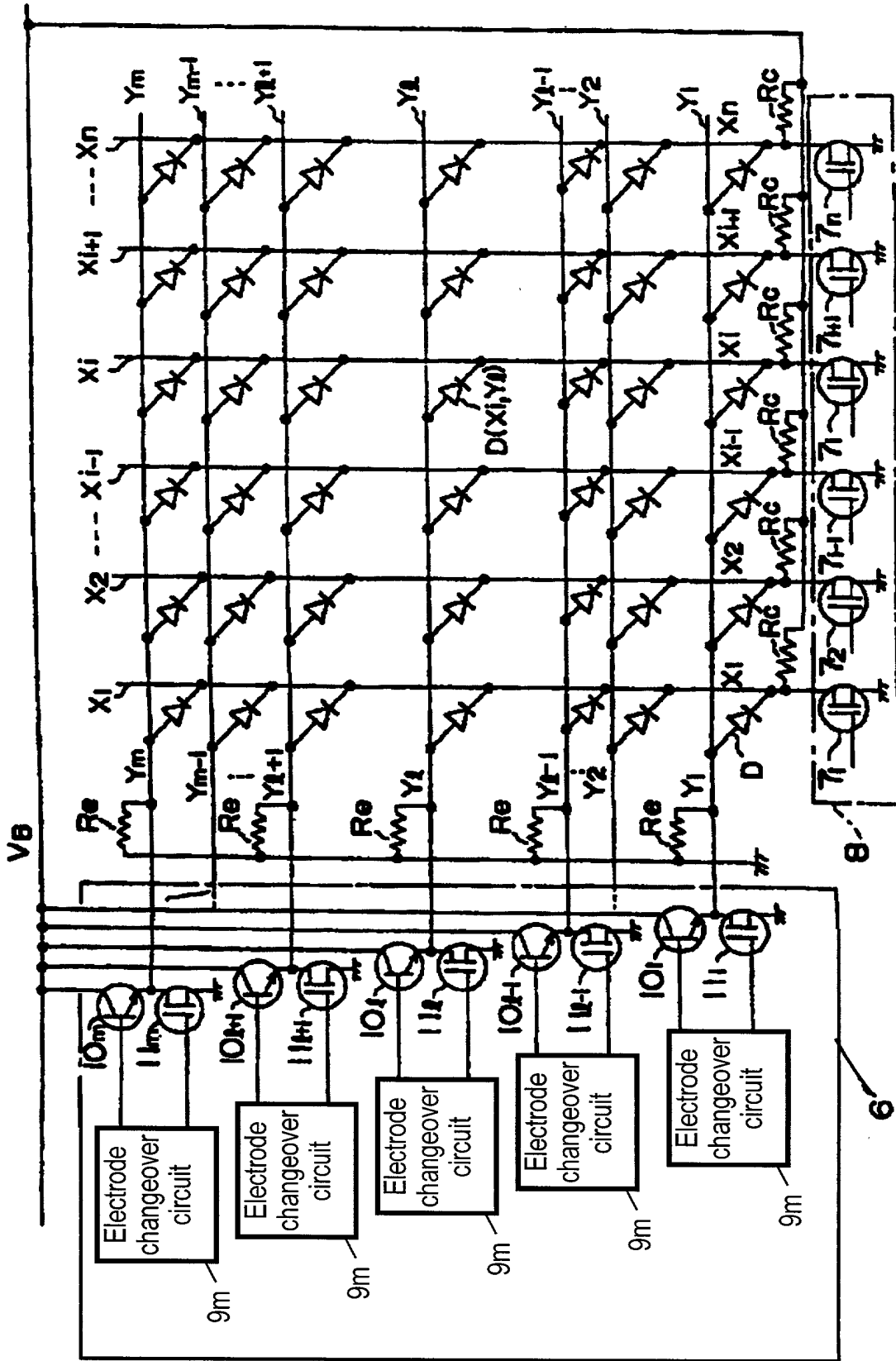


Fig.14A

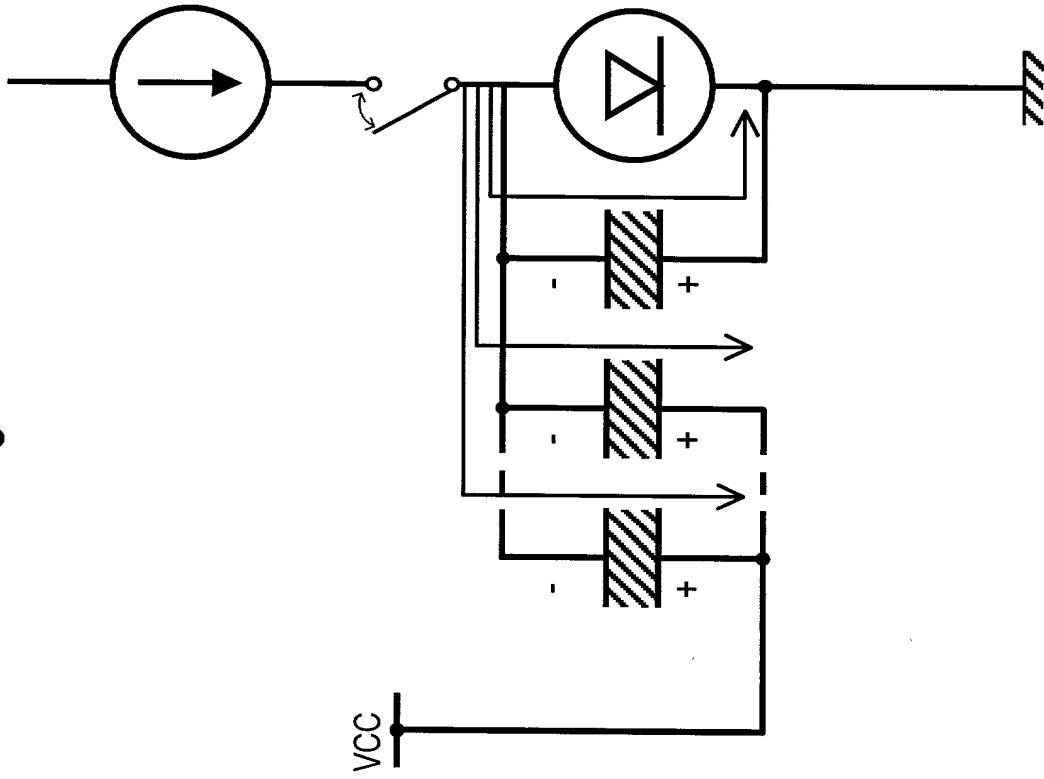
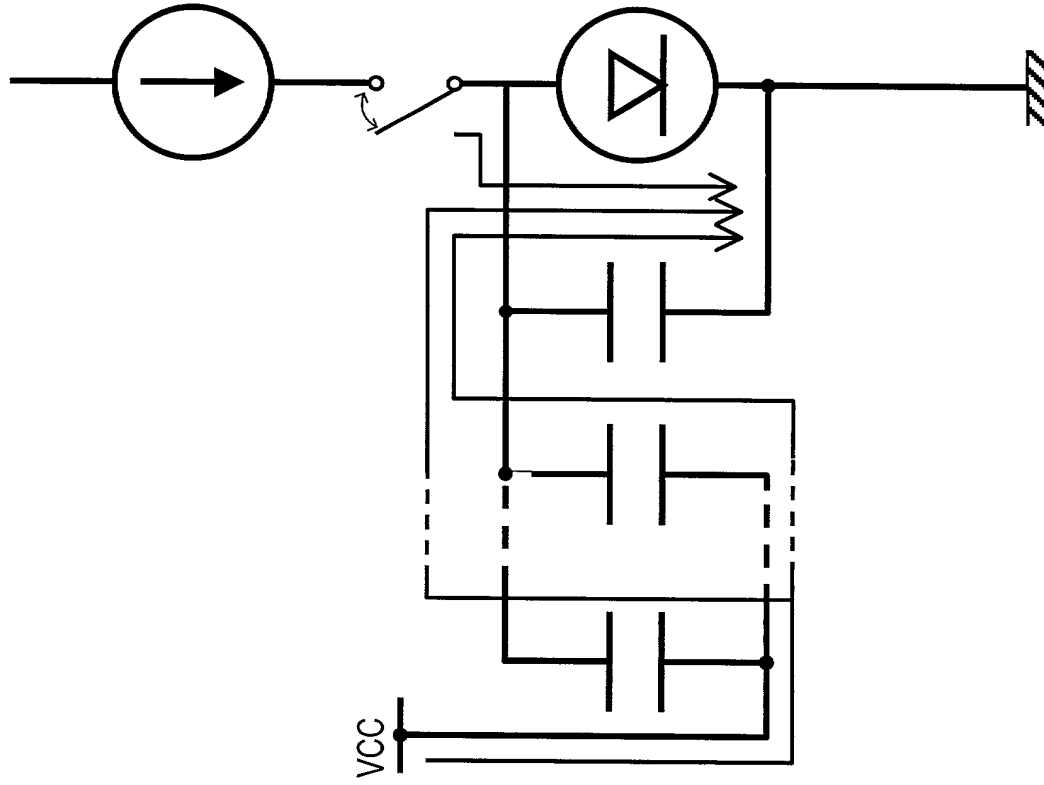


Fig.14B



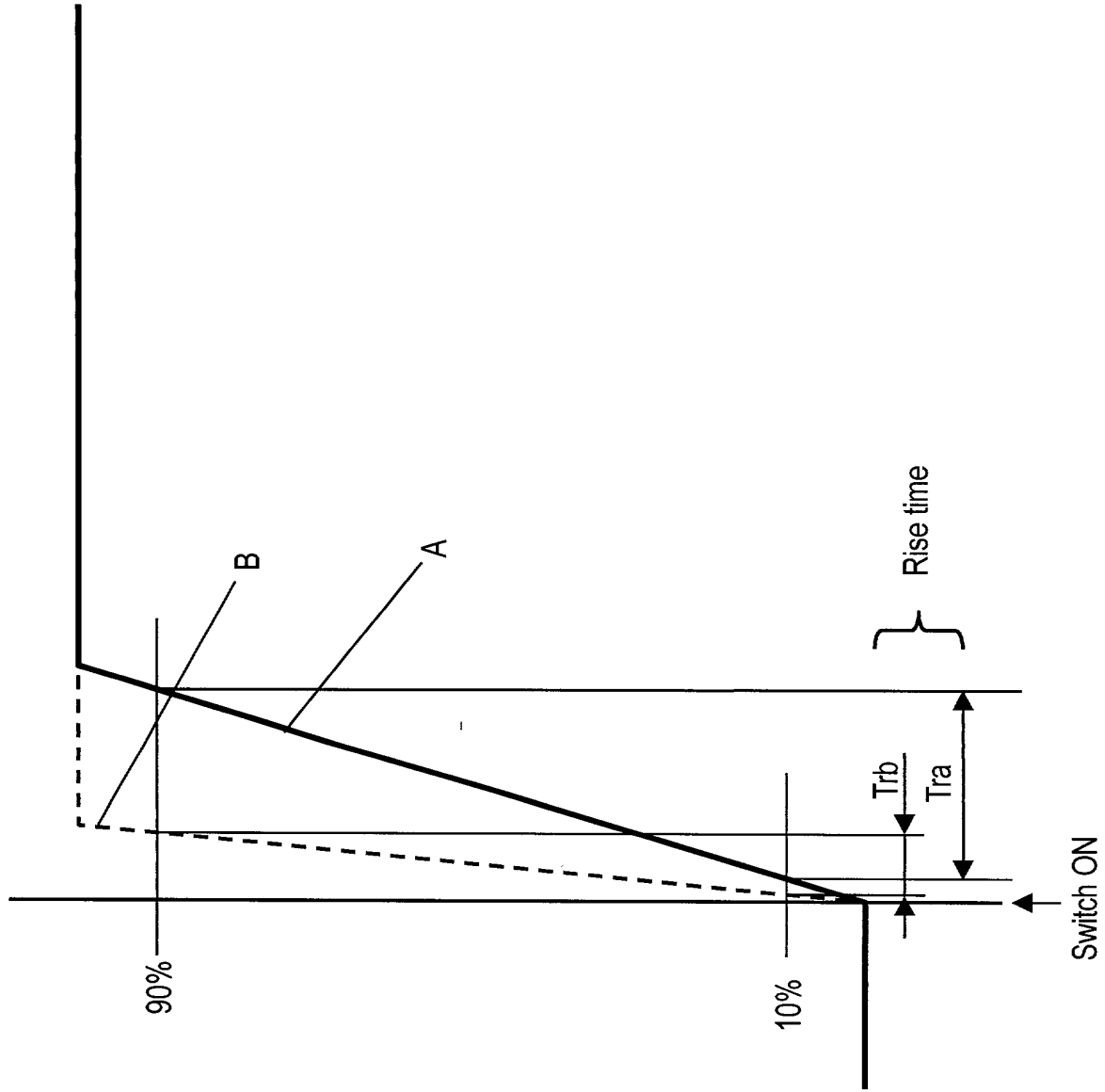


Fig.15

Fig.16

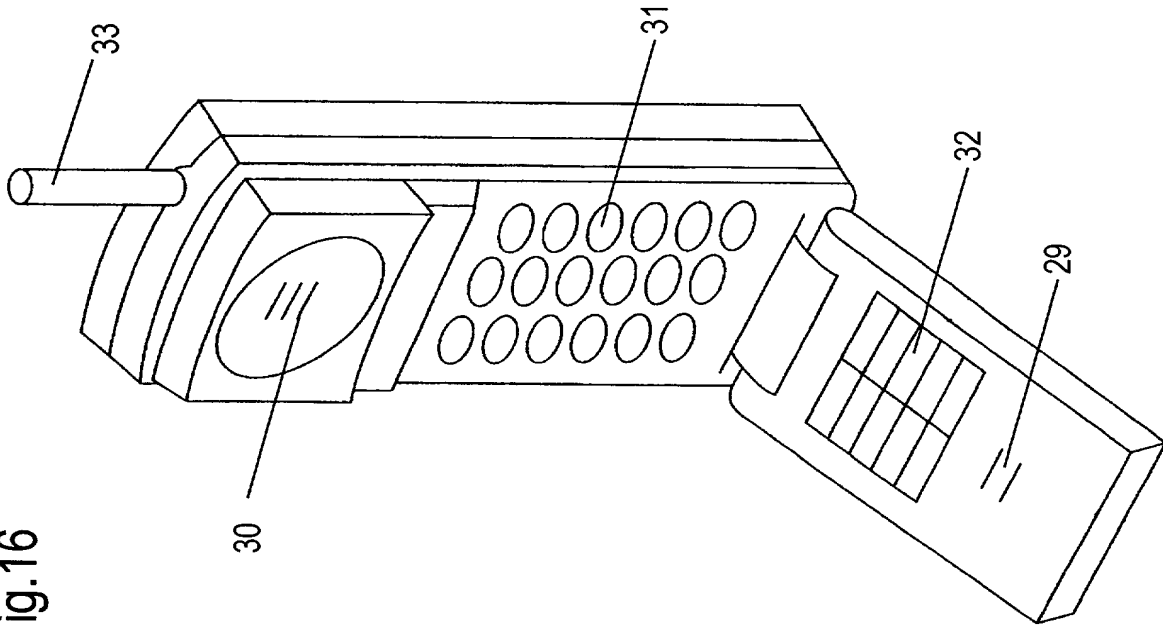
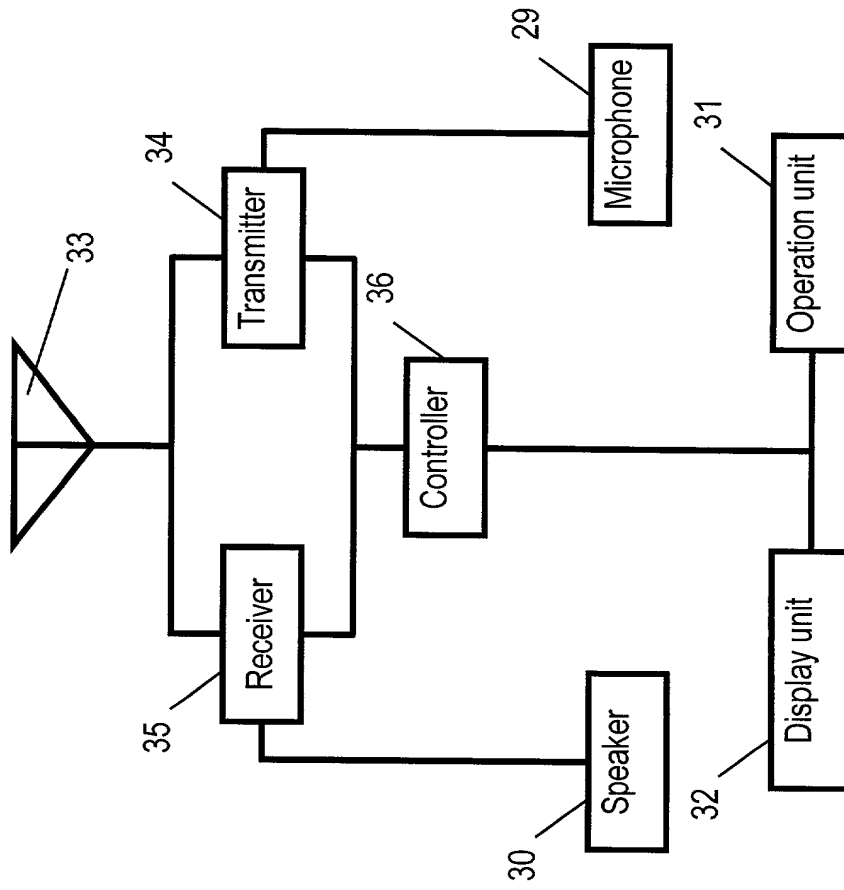


Fig17





# Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled DISPLAY DEVICE AND DRIVING METHOD THEREOF, the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as  
United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s) Priority Not Claimed

<u>11-109370</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>16/04/99</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	

_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

_____	_____
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)

_____	_____
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Number) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Number) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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Address all telephone calls to: Lawrence E. Ashery at (610) 407-0700.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Full name of second joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) \_\_\_\_\_

Second Inventor's signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship \_\_\_\_\_

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Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.